

FIRST PART Of the Treatise of the Late Dreadful Plague

In FRANCE,

Compared with that terrible PLAGUE

In LONDON, in the Year 1665.

In which died near A Hundred Thousand Persons.

Together with the Method of Cure used to those who Recovered in London, not ONE having DIED that used it: And RULES for its Prevention and Cure. Published for the Preservation and Benefit of all Persons who may at any Time be, where this terrible Infection may reach. And is proper to be kept in Every Family to be ready at Hand in the Day of Tribulation and Affliction, and Time of Need.

Dedicated to Dr. SLOANE.

*The smiling Angel loaded with Vengeance Hood,
Spreading his Plagues and pointing out their Road,
Freight with the Wrath of an offended God.*



BRITISH
MUSEUM

THIS Book is Given Gratis, Up One pair of Stairs at the
Sign of The Anodyne Necklace without Temple-Bar.
At Mr. Grog's Bookseller next Northumberland House Charing-Cross.
And At Mrs. Gorman's at the Royal Exchange Gate next to Cornhill.
L O N D O N : Printed by H. Parker, in Goswell Street. 1722.

To Sir HANS SLOANE Bart. President of the
Illustrious College of Physicians of LONDON.

SIR, The Just and Wise Choice the College has made in placing You at their Head, having given You an uncommon Concern and Zeal for the Health of the Publick, and particularly for the Assistance of the Poor; the putting Instructions into the Hands of every one, by which they may be able to Assist themselves in a Distemper in which Physicians dare not without Hazard of their own Lives make them a Visit, cannot but be entirely conformable to Your Wishes.

The Distemper here treated of is the P L A G U E, (the Destroying Angel of Mankind) which at this Time so nearly threatening all Europe, the singular Care our wise Government has taken for keeping off, and Preventing the Spreading of the Infection hither, claims the particular Thanks of every one of His Majesty's Subjects.

The P L A G U E puts to flight the dearest Friends: The Husband abandons the Wife, the Wife the Husband: The Parent the Child, and the Child the Parent: Never is Help & Assistance more wanting, & never so difficult and hard to be had.

Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Friends, and even the nearest and most dear Relations, running themselves into the very Jaws of Death, in daring but to take their Leaves of a Gasping and expiring Friend. So that Every One is abandoned and left to Die Alone.

The Safety, Sir, and Preservation of our Country, is the Motive of Giving away these Easy & Familiar Instructions, that even the Poorest and most Destitute Persons may thereby be able to Help themselves.

So that if every Family where the Plague has been in France, had but had such a Book as the Second Part of this Treatise, to have had Recourse to for Instructions what to have done, some Thousands of Lives might have been saved: Whereas 'tis computed that now out of every 8 in a House, 7 have perished, and mostly for want of Help.

TOU having been also pleased to Honour this Book with so very favourable a Reception, encourages the Continuance of it to the World.

In order that every Family may have One by them to be ready at Hand against the Day of Affliction, and Tribulation, & time of Need.

For Your GREAT NAME going along with these Instructions, will encourage and enforce their Use (Pondus addit verbis) to Numbers who otherwise might not regard them, and so Perish purely for want of HELP, because no Body will come at them.

If ever therefore this Dreadful Calamity should unhappily reach this Kingdom (which God Almighty of his infinite Mercy avert from us) it may be truly said that these Instructions supplies Your Presence, and will be esteem'd the same thing as a Charitable Visit from YOU to those whom without certain risque of their own Life, no Physician nor even any Body else dares Personally to assist.

So that Those who may happily be either Preserved from, or Recovered of the P L A G U E by the Assistance of this little Book because it is honoured with YOUR NAME, may with good Reason say, that they owe their Life and their All to YOU.

The late Dreadful Plague, &c. Part I.

MARSEILLES (*where the Plague first Broke out*) is one of the most Populous and most Trading Towns in France.

The dismal State of which, by reason of that dreadful Plague which has lately raged therein, appears by the following Account transmitted in a Letter from thence. Sept. 18. 1720.

THE dreadful Distemper this City has been visited with these 10 Weeks, was unhappily brought to us by a Ship from Sidon (a noted Town near Tyre in Asia mentioned in the New Testament) which came into our Road the 15th of June.

The Porters first employ'd in opening her Cargoes, were immediately seized with violent Pains in the Head, Sickness at Stomach, Reaching to Vomit, and a general Faintness, with (Buboes or) Plague Sores, and died thereof in 3 Days.

Those who succeeded them in this Work, were taken in the same manner, and died likewise. Hereupon some Physicians and Surgeons were sent to examin into the Nature of this Distemper, who reported that it was really the PLAGUE.

But proper Care was not immediately taken: the Effects were only remov'd to a desert Isle 6 Miles off, where all those who went to Air the Goods died of the same Distemper.

Nevertheless some Officers of the Ship were permitted to come into the City, and many of the Sailors brought in Goods privately; upon which a considerable Mortality ensu'd.

Several Physicians who visited them, publicly declar'd, that the Plague began to spread, but the Magistrates slightly regarded it, as believing it only a putrid Fever, which was Rise among the poorer Sort, who liv'd much upon Fruit.

Thus it continued neglected throughout the Month of July.

About the Beginning of August, the Magistrates perceiving the Mortality so greatly to encrease, sent Physicians & Surgeons of their own, to visit the Sick in different Quarters.

These declared it to be a very Contagious Distemper, & that they could not take too much Caution against it.

In the mean time, the Distemper spread so fast in the City, that the Magistrates were obliged to send the Infected of both Sexes promiscuously into the Hospitals cleared for that Purpose, and which were soon too little to contain them.

The Physicians, Surgeons, and Clergy, with their Servants, who attended the Sick, *All* died after some time, so that the Sick lay dying in the Streets, and at their Doors, without Help, calling in a most piteous Manner for Assistance, but none dares come near them; so that nothing is to be seen here but the Melancholy Spectacle of Dead or Dying Persons.

The Graves and Burying-places have been all full this Fortnight. And the Infection is now spread into all Parts of the Town, & when it gets into a Family, it runs immediately thro' it, and generally Kills them ALL.

So that 20 or more lie often Dead at once unburied in a House. Seven & Twenty Carts appointed to carry them out, are not sufficient; therefore the Magistrates are obliged to take condemned Criminals out of the Prisons, with 500 Gally Slaves to clear the Streets of the Dead; & yet there are above 3000 dead Bodies lie about unburied, which cause an intollerable Stench.

And 'tis computed, that (*in all*) about 80,000 are dead in this one City of the PLAGUE, two Thirds of which are observed to be Women, most of 'em with Child, who died of the Infection after Miscarriages or Lying-in, purely for want of Help.

In short, the Calamity is so very great, that the Poor can hardly get even Water, because none will go near them.

The Rich and Able are gone into the Country with all manner of Provisions, & there is not a Church or a Shop left open.

So that We, who but 3 Months ago were in so flourishing a Condition are now overwhelmed with inexpressible Misery.

Bread, Wine, & all other Necessaries are very scarce, and consequently so dear, that People even of the best Conditions and in Health, have enough to do to subsist and Live.

And yet notwithstanding the General Consternation, there are some profligate Wretches so hardened, that they carry off the Cloaths of the Deceased in Hopes to find Jewels or Money.

Quid non Mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra Fames!

To conclude: This Distemper, which at first carried off the Infected in a few Hours, now begins to hold them 6 or 7 Days, but still they die at last, one very rarely escaping.

So that we have true Cause to say, LORD HAVE MERCY ON US, and deliver us from this terrible Scourge.

THis Dreadful Distemper which began thus in France First at *Marseilles*, having raged there in the Manner just now described for about 12 Months was then unhappily carried in a Bale of Silk to *Thoulon* (another great populous Sea Port Town in France, about thirty Miles distant from *Marseilles*) and which City is in a manner depopulated by it.

It spread it self from thence, to Arles, Aix, and other great Cities in the South Part of France, as appears by the following Letter from *Lions*, dated Aug. 27. 1721.

WE are every Day more and more alarmed with the Advances of the Plague this Way, and indeed every Way.

The Citizens of *Marseilles* fly again into the plain Country near that Place, the Distemper having broken out again there,

At *Thoulon* there are very few People left. *Arles* a populous City, is in the most deplorable Condition that ever any Place was, there being neither Physician, Magistrate, nor Divine left to help them, or so much as Men to dig Graves for the Dead.

In a Word, that unhappy City is all Desolation and Misery, and dead Bodies lye in Heaps in the Houses and Streets, the Stench and Corruption of which makes the Place intollerable.

100 'Tis thought there are not above five or six hundred People left in the whole City, and those in such miserable Circumstances, that they are given over for lost.

In *Bordeaux*, 1660 Souls are reduced to 26. And the Distemper approaches now towards *Montpellier*. And the Villages of *Languedoc*, between *Tellaston* and *Nismes* are also infected.

Nay it spreads in a terrible Manner now almost every Way. We are yet free in this City, but frighted to the last Degree; and abundance of Families, whose Circumstances permit them, have left the City, and also the Cities of the Upper *Languedoc*, and are retir'd, some one way, some another, as their Occasions and Friends gave them Opportunity; and others every Day going off into every Country that will receive them, but scarce any will, but are ready to smother them.

Much in this manner was the Progress (as Mr. *Kephale* in his *Medela Pestilentie*, printed 1663, tells us) of those Plagues which raged in *London* before the last Great one in 1665.

That in *London*, in 1603 (in which died near 30000 Persons) was brought to us among Seamen's Cloaths in *White-Chappell*.

That in the Year 1625 (in which Died 33400 Persons) was BRED and Produced by Rotten Mutton at *Stepney*.

That in the Year 1636 (in which Died above 13000 Persons) was brought to us with a Pack of Carpets from *Turkey*.

That in 1636 (in which Died 10000 Persons) was brought over to us by a Dog that came from *Amsterdam*.

That Last Great one in 1665 (which made such a terrible Havock and Slaughter in *London*, that near 100,000 Persons Fell by it) was brought over in a Bale of Goods from *Holland*; and thither it came in a Bale of Cotton from *Turkey*.

For a Ship having brought from *Turkey* to *Holland* an infected Bale of Cotton, the Bale being opened spread its Infection.

And before Neighbouring Countries were apprised of this Danger, a Ship came from *Holland* to *London* with a Bale of Goods tainted also with this same Infection in it.

This Bale of Goods belonging to some Persons in *Westminster*, was carried thither, where, upon opening the Goods, two or three Persons presently fell sick and died in one Family with all the Symptoms of the PLAGUE upon them.

Hereupon some Neighbours fearing a Contagion, presently removed into the City of *London*, who unfortunately carrying along with them the Pestilential Taint, the whole City by Degrees became infected, and in an universal Conspiration.

For the Disease which before was in its Rife in a Family of 2, suddenly got Strength, and spread Abroad its fatal Darts and Poisons, and for want of proper Care in the beginning, the whole City was in a little time irrevocably infected.

No sooner was a House suspected to have the Sickness, but it was presently by Order of the Government (unanimously) shut up.

And a Great Red Cross was instantly painted on the Door with these Words under it, LORD HAVE MERCY ON US, as a distinctive Mark for avoiding such Houses.

The Infection coming thus so suddenly into the City, before proper Provision could be made against it, 4 or 5000 were swept away every Week, so that it was common to see an Inheritance pass in 3 or 4 Days time to as many Heirs.

Nay in O N E fatal Night in the Month of September more than 4000 Persons expired; and in the Week above Twelve Thousand; & in that Month Dr. Hodges (who was an Eye-Witness of the whole Tragedy) tells us, that above Forty Thousand died.

A Desolation not unlike to that in David's Time, mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, when the Plague swept away in 3 Days 70,000 Persons.

Thus the Houses in London became soon filled with dead Bodies; & the Living not being sufficient to bury the Dead, the Government ordered Carts to go from House to House, to fetch the dead Bodies away; giving publick Notice when they were come, by the ringing of a Bell, & the dismal Cry of Bring out your Dead, Bring out your Dead, against which times, every House got their Dead ready to be conveyed away in these publick Carts, & to be thrown into large Pits, dug in Waste Ground out in the Fields in Heaps of 30 or 40 together.

And those who attended the Intermant of their Friends one Evening, were often carried to their own long Homes the next Infant hung at the Breasts of their dead Mothers.

Parents and Relations fell in Visiting their expiring Friends.

And married Persons died in Bed in each others Arms.

Of the Female Sex (says Dr. Hodges) most died, and hardly any Children escaped. It is also, incredible to think how the Plague raged amongst the common People, insomuch that it was commonly called The Poor's Plague, and Nine eminent Physicians Died by Charitably assisting them.

In One Room lay Carcases waiting for Burial: Another was fill'd with the Groans of expiring Persons, & every where nothing to be seen but Tears & Bewailings, as well for the Loss of Relations and Friends, as for the dismal Apprehension of every ones own approaching Departure.

Some of the Infected run about staggering like drunken Men, and expire in the Streets, while others lie half dead at their Doors, calling out in a piteous manner for Help but none dares come near them. *Non est qui adjuvet.*

And others fall down dead in the Market, while they are fetching Necessaries for the Support of Life.

But what very much contributed to the Destruction of People was the wicked Practices of many Nurses:

For these Wretches (as Dr. Hodges tells us) out of Greediness to plunder the Dead, would strangle their Patients, and charge it to the Distemper in their Throat.

One of which Nurses as she was leaving a House with the whole Family dead in it, loaded with her Robberies, fell down dead with her infected Burden in the Streets.

And another wicked Nurse was discovered by a sick Man who happened to recover after she had stripped him, having before, (as she thought,) strangled him.

The same happen'd at Marseilles, where one single Wretch, confess'd (being Executed for it) that with their own Hands they had murdered above 40 sick Persons for the sake of Plunder.—*Quis talia fando—Temperet à Lachrymis—*

The Court was removed to Oxford; & the Rich and Able all gone into the Countries, fearful to receive them: In fine the Desolation was so great, & London so depopulated, that it was observed, that Grass grew up in the Streets almost as in the Fields.

THis terrible Plague continued in London about 10 Months, which long Duration of it, (as Dr. Mead in his Treatise of *Pestilential Contagion*, p. 9. observes) may be justly charged upon the unhappy Management of Infected Houses, by thus barbarously shutting them up, which Practice ought by no means to be observed; nothing so much concurring to the keeping and increasing of the Contagion in a House, as a *Pens up Air*.

Even our common Prisons afford us an Instance of this, in which very few escape what they call the *Goal Distemper*, & which is always attended with a Degree of Malignity in proportion to the Closeness and Stench of the Place.

Hence it would certainly very well become the Wisdom of the Government, as well with regard to the Health of the Town, as in Compassion to poor unhappy Prisoners, to take Care that all Houses of Confinement should be kept as Airy & Clean, as is consistent with the use for which they are design'd.

If therefore it should at any time please Almighty God to visit us with this sore Distemper, Care ought to be taken against this Old but unhappy Custom of shutting up infected Houses, that such a cruel and hurtful Method may be effectually prevented,

In order that the Danger of the Distemper may not be augmented by treating the poor miserable Sufferers with such unreasonable Rigor, as manifestly tends to Sink and overwhelm their Spirits, cast down already too much (God knows) with the Apprehension and Fear of Dying, and soon appearing before an offended GOD; whereas their Spirits and Courage ought to be kept up & not oppressed by such Treatment, which manifestly produces no other Effect then to dispose them to Despair and Die.

'Tis therefore to be hoped that publick Places of Retreat will be appointed by our Government at some distance off from the Town for the Reception of the Sick, upon the first breaking out of the Distemper in any Place, (if ever it should unfortunately come amongst us) which by the Blessing of Heaven may prove a happy Means of stopping the Progress of it in the Beginning.

And also: As Nearness and **CLEANLYNESS** in a Country is the greatest Human Means to keep out a **Plague** or any Infectious Distemper, it were very much to be wished for, that our wise Government would be pleased to take off **ALL DUTY** upon **SOAP**, that Nastyness, Sluttishness, and Filthynefs may not be encouraged by Law.

For as *Nastyness* is the Greatest Source of Infection, so *Cleanlynefs* is the greatest Preservative against it.

Hence the Poor, by Reason of the *Deareness of Soap*, not keeping themselves, Children, and Houses Sweet and Clean, are the most liable of any, to Breed an Infection in a City.

TO argue nicely about the hidden Cause of the **Plague**, whether it proceeds from a Putrifaction in the Air, or other Secret ways, as Venomous Insects, &c. (Whence arises the Common Saying; That *Such or Such corrupted Bodies, &c. are enough to BREED a Plague*) may indeed please Curiosity and an inquisitive mind; but the present Calamity & Threats of an approaching *Plague* amongst us, loudly calls for something more.

When the Lives of whole Provinces and Kingdoms lie at Stake, and the Vial of Almighty God's Wrath is so dreadfully poured out upon Mankind, there is no time to trifle & play with empty Speculations and idle Amusements: The Saving of Lives is now the great Affair, and the most serious and even greatest Assurances, are all little enough to be called in.

And therefore the Design of these Books being to instruct Persons how they may Help themselves in this terrible Distemper, & not to Reason abstrusely about its Cause, it is much more to the present Purpose for the Publick Good, to consider of real and serious *Means* for its Prevention and Cure.

Other Treatises on the *Plague* are writ for the Learned: But the 2d Part to this Book is in a plain instructive Stile for the Use of Families: For if ever this Calamity should unhappily come amongst us, 'tis plain Instructions that will be wanted, and not Learned Speculative Harangues and Discourses.

IF therefore the **PLAGUE** has unhappily reached any Place, the first Thing Persons ought to do, is to have a good Courage, & to lay up some Provision and Stock of those things that are Reckon'd up in the 2d Part. And besides those Rules to Keep the *Plague* from you laid down in the 2d Part.

That which is of the greatest Consequence to Cities visited with this dreadful Calamity, is that a strict Guard be kept upon Dogs and Cats from wandering about; especially Cats, which therefore ought to be Cag'd, or otherwise secured, for altho they enter not infected Houses, yet they may associate with other Cats that come from such, and so easily communicate the Contagion to a whole Family at once.

The Nature of this Distemper being, to sweep away whole Families together, and not single Persons.

These Things being thus premised,

TIS now to little Purpose to prescribe either very chargeable Medicines, or vast Numbers of Drugs & Ingredients which are hard to come by, in any Medicine for the *Plague*, in which every Body is in such a Consternation and Amazement, that scarce ANY THING at all is to be had, and especially for the POORER sort of People. The Rich can have any thing: But the *Poor* no Body will Visit.

As then the Chargeableness & Multiplicity of Drugs seldom recommend any Medicine at any Time, so much less in this dreadful Calamity: And therefore Simple, Feasible & easily Prepared Remedies, and easy also for every one to come by, are the properest at this Time, and such only are Directed to in the Second Part, which is principally calculated for the Assistance of those, whose Straitness of Circumstances makes them stand in the greatest Need of Help.

For to what End can it be to prescribe, either dear, or hard to be got Medicines in such a dreadful time as the *Plague* is, when the cheapest can scarce be had, & no Body will come at you.

And if a Cup of Water or a Penny will save a Person's life, & they cannot get it, they must die. In the 2d Part therefore are prescribed only such things as every one may easily come at.

And at such a time, Thrice happy will those Persons be, who may happen to have a little Money by them.

For every thing will be very scarce, and dear. and every one will then be for themselves, and No body will LEND a Farthing, Nor even let you come at them.

Yet notwithstanding all possible Care that can be taken, let every one redouble their Supplications to Almighty God, to avert this terrible Scourge from us, crying out continually, *From Plague and Pestilence DELIVER US O LORD.*

Zwölfer an Eminent German Physician, Pharmacop. pag. 614. tells us of a certain Physician in Moravia who ordered Persons to WEAR a dried Toad about their NECKS at a time when the *Plague* raged most violently in the City. And of all those who only thus WORE it, he affirms that *Nullus mortuus est.*

And again of which Ronsseus has this old Verse. *Si quisquam GESTET percipiet PESTIS Contagia nulla.*

Hence by the by, may be inferred, the Reasonableness of Childrens WEARING an Anodyne NECKLACE for their TEETH, as a dried Toad, &c. is of Service in the *Plague*.

For since *Pestilential Distempers* are thus evidently communicated by Venomous Effluvia: Why may not the WEARING of a Remedy profit also & do good by its Sanative Effluvia?

See more on this Subject in *The Treatise* upon it Given Gratis.

And if any of your Family is attacked with any Symptoms of the Distemper, That innocent thing is to be First given, which is mentioned in the 2d Part.

BUt those *Families* who have any of Those *Cleansing Sugar Plums* mentioned in the *Treatise* upon them which is Given *Gratis*.

They are the proper thing in this Case.

And therefore *Families* would do well to keep a few of these *Plums* always by them, to be ready against whatever may happen.

Give to the Person 2 or 3 of these *Plums*, and they will presently *Cleanse* the Body of those *Foul Humors*, which if not out of hand thus Carried off, would be a Cause of the greater *Mortality* and *Increase* of the *Distemper*.

This is not here mentioned to induce People to lay out a great deal of Money (These *Plums* being only *A Penny a Piece*, & Two or Three of them are enough in the present Case) but by reason that in the beginning of any *Infectious Distemper*, they frequently, if taken in time, will do more towards a Cure, than many *Pompous Medicines* of a far greater Price.

And the Buying a Few of these *Plums*, in order to have so Good a thing always in a *Family* in readiness by one, not only when any *Infectious Distemper* is apprehended, but at any other time, can give no great *Inconvenience* to any ones Purse.

Besides: These *PLUMS* are so pretty and convenient a thing for *Family Use* in most other Cases also, that in common *Indispositions*, a Person may Eat 2 or 3 of them at any time,

And a few Hours after they are Eaten they will be so lightsome and Breathe so freely, & be so well, that nothing but the Trial of them can convince of their admirable Effect.

And Give One (which will cost only a Penny & have nothing of *Mercury* in them) Or a Quarter, Or Half a One, to a Child.

And if in a Place where Any *Infectious Distemper* is apprehended, Every one of your *Family* (whilst even well in *Health*) does but Eat 2 or 3 of them, they will so (previously) *Cleanse* & dispose their Bodies, that such Persons will not Catch the *Infection* near so easily as Others.

And if they should happen to have the *Distemper*, it will probably be in a much more *Favourable* and *Curable* manner.

Since therefore the Buying a Few of these *Plums* can give no great *Inconvenience*, every *Family* ought to Keep some of them always in readiness by them, against whatever may happen.

This is mentioned by reason of the admirable Effect of these little *Plums*, which it would be injurious to *Families* (in these Circumstances) not to acquaint them Here with.

These things being thus done, carry the Sick Person presently into a Clean Warm (but Airy) Room with a Fire in it, & put them into a Warm Clean Bed, & don't let them have a Shirt or a Shift on for the Reasons given in the 2d Part.

The Person being in Bed give them out of Hand of the *Famous Drink* in the 2d Part, the only *SURE Method* of Cure.



THis Drink is that Great Secret which the College of Physicians by Order of the King & Council in the Great Sick-ness Year 1665, ordered Persons to make use of, and by which such vast Numbers were Preserved and Recovered.

Nay a certain Physician who staid in London during the whole Sicknes, and constantly visited the Infected, & by consequence was an Eye Witness of the dismal Tragedy then Acted, positively affirms that NONE that took of it Died.

Every Family then ought in any Visitation of the Plague to look upon This Drink as an inestimable Jewel, & therefore it is Published in the 2d Part for a general Good that Every Body may Know how to make it, and be able to help themselves and their Family in a time of such Publick Calamity, Distress, Affliction, and Tribulation, as the Plague is.

And wherein if Persons do not know how to Help themselves, they will most certainly Perish, Death being unavoidably at their Door, and No Person dares come to assist them.

This Drink will Cure the Plague when nothing else will.

And if any one has already had the Plague, and recovered, they are the properest to attend others, this Distemper being in this respect like the Small-Pox, which Persons rarely have twice.

But those Persons who have not this Drink; must take of that Other (Easy to be had) Medicine, mentioned also in the 2d Part, and by which Medicine Another Physician who staid also in London during the whole time of the Plague, and constantly visited the Sick, says, that He then cured in London above 1000 Persons actually infected with the Plague.

These Things are those Great Secrets with which such Numbers of People were rescued from the Jaws of Death, and cured in that dreadful Visitation in London, in the Year 1665.

Nay these Physicians go farther yet, & say, that to the best of their remembrance, not ONE that took of them Died, when others who had not taken them lay dead in the same Room.

And for Persons who have neither of these Medicines, The Receipt of another famous Remedy is in the 2d Part, which during the Great Plague in London was given to Numbers of the Poorer Sort of People, & of Some Thousands to whom it was Given, Physicians assure us, that Not so much as One died.

The Receipts of these Remedies ought to be kept in all Families as a Treasure. And therefore the 2d Part of this Book which contains them, may (in time of a Plague when Help is so hard to be had) come to be of such Value, that perhaps None of them may be then to be purchased at any rate.

For by the Method communicated to every one in the Second Part, (thro the Blessing of Almighty God) those will be preserved & Recovered, who otherwise would inevitably perish for want of Help, which makes it worth abundantly more than what you lay out for it.

THE Second Part of This Book, so often abovementioned, instructing Every Person what they are to do from the Beginning to the End of this Dreadful Distemper, fully containing the whole SCENE OF SERVICE during whatever *Age* this Dismal Calamity may make upon any Family.

With Remedies suited to the Abilities, Rank, and Condition of every One, and also easy to come at, & at all times to be had, notwithstanding whatever Consternation a Family may be in at such a terrible time, when every one is in expectation of nothing but Death, and That sometimes so very speedy, as to admit of but little time for a sincere Repentance, and the preparing of a truly Broken and Contrite Heart for a mispent Life: And therefore ought to be in all Families.

For which Reason for the Publick Good, The 2d Part is GIVEN GRATIS to those Customers who Buy Either

Of the following Tobacco which is a pretty thing for Gentlemen & others to *Smok* at any time. Or to make *Snuff* of.

Or of the foregoing PURGING SUGAR PLUMS, which are 12 d. a Dozen: Or NINE Shillings a Gros, with *Directions*.

Or of the Famous Elixir of *Lemons* and *Saffron*, for Hypochondriack Ills in Men, and Hysterical Affects in Women, to be taken in Tea, Coffee, Punch, Wine or any other Liquor by way of a Bitter, for Distempers of the Head and Nerves, the *Heart-burn*, *Gout*, *Cholick*, Sickness at Stomach, &c. Sealed up in Neat Bottles for the Pocket, at 1 s. and 2 s. each, with *Directions*. (Or 4 Bottles for 3 s. 6d.) No Bitter comes up to it.

Or of the Famous DIURETICK Cleansing Elixir, to Carry off (unconcernedly) by Urine Venereal Infections, Owzings, Drippings, Heats, Pains, Difficulties of Urine, &c. As also Gravel, Sand, Films, Threads, Slime and other Impurities and Foulnesses in the Urinary Passages and Vessels after Venereal Cures, &c. empairing their Tone & Use. Sealed up in Neat Bottles for the Pocket. 3 s. 6d. with *Directions*.

Or of the Famous *Purging Tincture*, for the Pocket for Gentlemen and Others, to give the Benefit of Nature, by taking a Few Drops at any time in a Glass of Wine, or Ale, instead of *Daffy's Elixir*, *Scots Pills*, &c. to Carry off Foul, Scorbütick or ITCHY Humors. In neat Bottles for the Pocket, at 1 s. and 2 s. each with *Directions* (Or 4 Bottles together 3 s. 6d.)

Or of the *Anodyne Necklaces* for Childrens Teeth. 5 s. each.

But this Second Part is not to be Given along with the Sale of Any thing (that may be Sold where These Books are Given away) unless such things belong expressly to These Books.

BUt to prevent more particularly and keep off the *Plague* (or any Infectious Distemper) no one thing is so generally Recommended by *Physicians*, as the Use of TOBACCO.

Since therefore Tobacco is of such service as well in the *Plague*, as other Cases. The following is therefore prepared.

For all Persons whose Circumstances may make the
Use of Tobacco adviseable for them.

A Particular Cephalick and Ophthalmick TO-
BACCO is prepared from the very best
VIRGINIA Tobacco impregnated with the
Quintessence and Virtues of certain particular
Herbs and Chymical Oils appropriated to the
Head, Eyes, Stomach, and Lungs, in order
to be much more effectual and Pleasant than
any Common Tobacco, not only against the Plague, if ever it
should unhappily come amongst us, but even for Common
Use, for Gentlemen and others that DAILY Smoak.



And which gives so general a satisfaction to those who use
it, that they will not now be without it.

The Fragrant & Delicious Smoak of this particular Tobacco,
being impregnated with the more Volatil Particles of those
Cephalick Herbs and Chymical Aromatick Oils, it is prepared
from, destroys in a singular manner whatever Contagious and
offensive Effluvia float in the Air surrounding the Person.

Which makes it Sovereign against Infectious Airs & Di-
stempers, Fogs, Ill-smells, & the PLAGUE by Sea or Land.

Seafaring-men therefore, and Persons trading Abroad, can-
not export a more useful Commodity than this TOBACCO.

1st. It smoaks so very grateful and pleasant in the Mouth,
as to be not only an agreeable Amusement and Pastime, but
also its Flavour is delightful to a whole Company in the Room.

2^{dly}. It so strengthens & Restores ancient Sight, & preserves
young Eyes, that by the Use of it, Persons may (thro the
Blessing of Almighty God) never come to wear Spectacles:

And if they have already used them, may come to leave
them off, it so Strengthens and clears the Sight and Eyes.

3^{dly}. It brings away Rheums & Humors that cause Difficul-
ty of Hearing, Defluxions, Vapours, Headaches, Tooth-aches,
the Gout & Rheumatism, Sore, Weak, Watery, & Dim Eyes, &c.

4^{thly}. It draws off pleasantly by the Mouth, Quantities of
Water where the Legs pit, and in a Dropsy, so that the use of
it may prevent Tapping, or even a Salvation in many Cases
where Noxious foul Humors want to be drained off.

5^{ly}. It helps to Expectorate and bring up that Flegm that
causes Coughs, Wheezings, and Difficulty of Breathing.

And a Pipe of it in an Evening, gives a good Night's Rest.

So that those who once try it, will not be without it, ONE
Pipe only of it is so very grateful, delicious and pleasant.

It is sealed up in Parcels at One Shilling each, which will
last a good while, with Directions along with it for its use.

And (for the Encouragement and Advantage of Buyers)
those who take Four Parcels together have them for 3s. 6d.

See the following Directions for the Use of this Tobacco.

DIRECTIONS for the Use of this Tobacco!

IT may be Smoked either alone: Or you may mix it with your other Tobacco, to which it gives an excellent Flavour and Virtue, The Proportion may be thus:

Take a Pipe or 2 of This Tobacco with a Pocket Tobacco Box of Common Tobacco; Or about half one, and half the other, just as you will: And by this means you may make it go as far, & last as long as you please. But for the more speedy Relief in any Ailment, 'tis best & pleasantest to Smoak it alone.

It may be used at any time of the Day, and any Liquor may be drunk during the Use of it, as with common Tobacco.

Or you may dry it, & make it into Snuff, and so use it.

Some few more Particulars concerning the abovementioned
PURGING SUGAR PLUMS.

THese Plums are now used in Numbers of Families with Success & Liking. And have nothing of Mercury in them.

They differ from Common Sugar-Plums in this: That These at the Confectioners are bigger than These, but as for their Colour, Taste, &c. they may be Eaten as a Common Sugar-Plum.

Or Dissolved in any Liquor, and consequently are an easy Thing for Men and Women of nice and squeamish Palates, and Children who will not take Physick: for you may deceive them with a Sugar-Plum, when they will take nothing else.

The Use of them is for WORMS, AGUES, Vomiting, Coughs, the Cholick, Want of Appetite & Digestion, Foulness & Sickness at Stomach, Head-achs, Wheezings, Shortness of Breath, &c.

And by eating One or 2 of these Plums Persons have been so lightsome, and Breathed so freely & easy, that nothing but their Trial of them could convince them of their Effect.

And as for Worms, 2 of these Plums brought away alive from the Child of Mr. Dixon in St. Martin's-Lane, a quarter of a Pint.

Price 12 d. a Dozen: Or NINE Shillings a Gros, with Directions along with them, which every one is desired to Read.

A Proposal to All SHOP-KEEPERS, &c.

ANY Shopkeeper, Housekeeper, or Others in Town or Country, who will Sell to their Neighbours, & Acquaintance of these PURGING SUGAR PLUMS.

You shall have great Allowance, with a handsome Printed Sheet to Hang-out, At the Anodyne NECKLACE without Temple-Bar.

Take a Few into your Shop to try & begin with at First. If they Sell, as most certainly they will when they are but once a little known, you will get more by them, than by many things you Sell: And if they do not Sell, you can be at no Loss: For you may Return them again at any time.

Pray make known and SEND This PROPOSAL and Book to your Correspondents, Friends, and Acquaintance, any where in Town or Country, that they may SELL these Plums, which will be to their Credit and Advantage.

The Contents of the Second Part.

With what Signs the *Plague* appears, & which are *Mortal*?

Compleat *Instructions* what Persons are to do, to keep themselves and Family from *Infection*, where the *Plague* is.

And in what manner they may with Safety visit their *ying Friends* & others in this Distemper, & not catch it Themselves.

What things Persons ought to Hang up in their Houses to keep out the *Plague*, or any *Infectious Distemper*.

And by what Method any whole entire Family may be preserved from the *Infection* during the whole Time when the *Plagues* rages in any City, without either taking any Medicines, or any one of the Families leaving the Town all the time.

The Receipt of That Particular Family Drink, (forevery one of your Family to drink a Draught of every Morning, with their Breakfast, to keep and preserve them all the Day following from *Infection*) by which so many Persons were Preserved from the *Plague* in the Great Sickness Year in London 1665.

Instructions what Persons are to do, to preserve themselves from *Infection*, who are obliged to go about Streets.

What Cloaths are best to be worn in time of a *Plague*, that the *Infection* may not stick in them, to avoid Persons bringing Home any *Infection* along with them when they go abroad.

What Sort of Things every Family ought to lay up a Stock of beforehand, when any *Infectious Distemper* is feared.

Instructions how you are to Manage any one of your Family that may be actually attacked with the Distemper.

In what Manner you are to put them to Bed: What you must give them: And why they are not to have a Shift on a Shift on, but must be put to Bed naked in a Blanket.

The Receipts of those great Remedies mentioned above page 11, which the College of Physicians by Order of the King and Council in the Great Sickness Year in London in 1665, ordered Families to make use of, and by which such vast Numbers were preserved and recovered, during that dreadful Time.

The Receipt of a Medicine, by which a certain Gentleman a Linner preserved himself from the *Infection* during the last Great *Plague* in London, where he staid all the time, to draw Persons after they were Dead of the *Infection*.

Instructions how to Manage the *Plague Sores*. Upon the right Management of which depends the Cure.

The Receipt of that Famous Application that cured All the *Plague Sores* it was laid to, in the Sickness in London.

What Method is to be used in particular with Sea-Men, Goods, and Shipping coming from infected Places.

And How to know when Goods and Merchandises are free from *Infection*, without the Hazard of any ones Life in the Tryal.

This Second Part containing these, and many more Particulars for the Conduct of Persons, ought to be kept in all Families.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Following Treatises are Given Gratis.

In French and other European Languages, as well as English.

I. AN Account of the Venereal or Secret Disease. By which to know Infected Persons from Others; And Whether a **SECRET INJURY** is Received, or Not: If Received, In what Degree of Infection: And if Well after Former Cures. With Rules for its Cure.

As when? How much? And what sort of Purging is necessary for the Cure of a Venereal Injury? And what Degrees of it may be cured without. — *NOTE.* The Language of this Treatise is such, as not to shock the most Modest Class of Mankind: Nor give Offence to even the *Chastest* Mind.

II. Of a SALIVATION: When necessary? Why

Dangerous? Why so often ineffectual? And what Method is

S A F E R for a Cure? As well for those Persons whose

Strenuousness of Circumstances cannot allow of Expence:

As for those whose Business and Affairs will not admit of

Consentment; Nor Constitution the Taking of Physick.

III. Of a Broken and Empaired Constitution by

Secret Injuries and their Cures; Fast Living; Ill managed

Salivations, the Use of Mercury, Self-Abuses, Age, &c.

IV. Of GLEETS and other such Weaknesses in Ei-

ther Sex: With the true Method of their Cure, without

the Harrassing Fatigue of Loads of Physicks; and some

Useful Particulars relating to Cases in WOMEN.

V. A New System of the G O U T and Rheu-

matism, Drawn from Reason, Observations & Experience.

VI. Of that so much Celebrated Anodyne

NECK LACE

Recommended by Dr. Chamberlen for Children's **TEETH.**

VII. Of the Use of TOBACCO, with Rules for

Smoking, Chewing, and Taking of it in Snuff. And an

Account of its particular Use in time of a Plague.

Also of the Use of Tea (Green & Bohea) Coffee, (& Throwing

its Grounds) Chocolate, GENEVA and other Drams.

VIII. Of Agues, & Intermitting Fevers.

IX. Of the Purging Sugar PLUMS.

T Hese Books are Given Gratis, at the Place

mentioned above in the Title-Page.

The End of the First Part.

